Crescent

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the neat and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
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And Every Other Description of Job Printing.

The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been received from the most Celebrated Foundries, and comprises all the Modern Improvements.

The Louisiana and Texas

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE

—And—

GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 102 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 2 to 5 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

Capital Prize $50,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR APRIL.

Only 30,000 Tickets.

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

9.....Exchange Alley.....9

—OR—

LOCK BOX NO. 692, POST OFFICE,

LICENSED LOTTERY DEALER,

For the City of New Orleans.

Kentucky State Lottery—Class 202.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky.,

On Saturday, April 28, 1866.

TICKETS ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS.

Compare this scheme with any other Lottery.

Prizes cashed at this office.

NOTICE—Persons buying Lottery Tickets at branch offices, will see they have the Auditor's stamp, or signature attached.

Agency

OF BRISTOL REFINERY.

CAMP, BRUNSON & SHERRY,

New York.

The undersigned Agents for the above Refinery are prepared to supply the trade at all times with

STANDARD CRUSHED,
" POWDERED,
" GRANULATED.

At owest market prices.

G. M. BAYLY & CO.,
42 Canal and 61 Common streets.

Agency of

WILLIAM MALLER & SON,

NEW YORK.

PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.

The undersigned Agents for the above Celebrated SUGARS, are prepared to supply the trade in barrels and half barrels, on liberal terms.

G. M. BAYLY & CO.,
51 Common and 42 Canal streets.

Maison Doree,

144.....CANAL STREET.....144

NEW ORLEANS.

John Stevens, Proprietor.

T. Fitzwilliam,

STATIONER, PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Is now receiving a fine assortment of ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL AND PACKET POST PAPERS.

White and Blue, ruled and plain, manufactured expressly for this market, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and style of ruling and binding, constantly on hand and made to order.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS of all kinds on hand and printed to order in the neatest style.

An extensive and complete stock of Office Furnishing Goods generally, including Hope's Due Copying Presses, as well as a variety of cheaper ones, all warranted.

Copying Press Stands, Books, Brushes, etc., etc.
Foley's superior GOLD PENS.
Faber's do
STEEL PENS of all the best manufacturers.
WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPS of all kinds.
FLAT PAPERS of all sizes.
PRINTING PAPER—20½x33 and 24x38.
Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads and Cards printed or lithographed in handsome style.
Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

76.....Camp Street.....76

Point Clear Hotel.

The undersigned will open the Point Clear Hotel on or about

The 10th day of May next,

This established house being repainted, and put in complete repair and condition. Gas and water works are being erected, the grounds beautifully laid out, and the house furnished entirely new, with the best of materials and the latest improvements.

Arrangements will be made for direct communication with New Orleans and Mobile, both by steamboat and telegraph.

BILLIARD TABLES

Of the most approved pattern have been ordered, new Ten Pin Alleys being built, and every amusement suitable to the climate and place offended to man, woman and child. For

BATHING AND FISHING

And healthfulness this celebrated watering place has no superior on the continent, and the undersigned intends to make it the most pleasant and comfortable one in the world.

CHAS. E. SMEDES, Manager.

Guinness's

EXTRA STOUT PORTER.

None Genuine except bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, with Harp on breast.

This celebrated PORTER for sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE GRAY,
Sole Agent for the Southern States.

Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed.

Extract from a letter just received from a planter, which we are prepared to show: "The Cotton Seed sent me will do fine y I think. They have come up faithfully."

A few hundred bushels of same lot still on hand and for sale.

FULKERSON & McLAURIN,
No. 12 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1866.

TRICHINIASIS.

It is very probable that, in all ages, men have been afflicted with what is now known as "trichiniasis." Cases of mysterious death, not referrible to the known forms of disease, have very often happened, and without exciting the alarm which the assaults of the little animal called "trichina spiralis," are now exciting throughout the civilized world. And yet it is by no means improbable that men, at least men who eat pork, have always been liable to the attacks of this diminutive creature. A man might have died of some recondite affection, which the diagnosis of the physician failed to reveal, and have been quietly laid in his grave without causing any great terror to his luckier neighbors; but the moment they know that he has fallen a victim to a microscopical little beast, with so formidable a name as "trichina spiralis," they immediately begin to imagine that the enemy is busily at work upon their own bodies.

Now it is not a very pleasant thing to have one's intestines harrowed, and one's muscular fibre devoured by "trichinæ spiraleæ" or any other kind of parasites. The thought is certainly disagreeable enough, and is calculated to make us look with suspicion on the finest Westphalia, or the most delicious spare-ribs. There are many ways of making an exit from this world far more pleasant than being devoured alive. And yet, men must eat. Science has not yet discovered any method by which the ordinary supply of nutriment can be dispensed with. We sometimes hear, it is true, of angelic creatures who seem to subsist on air; but there is a shrewd suspicion that even those ethereal beings relish a beefsteak in private, or a sandwich behind the pantry-door. We grieve to say it; but candor compels us to assert that a majority, even of the women of America, are more or less addicted to pork.

The question thence arises, is it really dangerous to eat pork? Are we to abandon our spareribs, repudiate our delectable hams, renounce our savory sausages, and surrender our broiled bacon, all for fear of the diminutive but redoubtable "trichina spiralis?" Many people, without a sufficient examination of the subject, have concluded to answer this question in the affirmative; and have resolved to make assurance doubly sure by refusing any further association with pork. But the mass of the people cannot follow this example even if it were desirable for them to do so. Pork is not only an established article of diet, but, especially in the country, it constitutes a large proportion of the only accessible food of the population. If people are to go without pork in consequence of the clamor about trichiniasis, they will very likely have to go without eating at all.

But there is no reason to believe that any such alternative is presented. Trichiniasis is certainly a terrible and a very fatal disease; but there is really no necessity for anybody to get it if only proper precautions be taken. A very interesting report has recently been published by a committee of Chicago physicians, who were charged some time ago with the duty of investigating the subject of trichiniasis and its attendant phenomena. These gentlemen present some facts, which, unattended with proper explanations, are sufficiently startling. Their first duty was to ascertain whether trichina actually exist in the hogs of this country, and in those of the Northwest in particular. To accomplish this object, they examined 1394 hogs in the different packing houses and butcher stalls of Chicago. Among these, 28 were found to have trichina in the muscles, giving about one in fifty, or two per cent., of trichinous animals. This result indicates that trichiniasis in pork is even more common in this country than in Germany. The worst case in the 28, showed a density of 13000 trichina to the cubic inch. The remaining 25 were infested in a comparatively slight degree—from 48 to 6000 to the cubic inch. The report says that a person eating an ordinary meal of the most thickly infested specimen, in a raw state, would speedily fall a victim to the ravages of not less than 1,000,000 young trichina. In certain cases of death from this cause, 2,000,000 trichinæ have been found in the muscles of a man.

This statement is not very comforting. It shows beyond a doubt, that the hogs of the Northwest are trichinous in at least as great a degree as those of Germany. But there is consolation to be derived from the additional facts that careful examination will almost always reveal the presence of these parasites, and that any kind of thorough cooking, at a temperature above one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit will destroy them. The greater prevalence of the disease in Germany than in this country, arises from the fact that there pork is very often eaten raw. The conclusion of the committee is that few sensible people will refuse pork as food, if it suits their convenience to use it. As our readers may like to see the very words of these scientific gentlemen, we quote the closing lines of the report:

The excitement has, with little doubt, been fostered by interested persons, for speculative purposes, until people have come to imagine that there is a danger in eating pork of any kind, a danger all the more terrible because hidden, little understood, and undiscoverable by ordinary means. All this excitement has occurred before a single instance of the occurrence of trichina in American hogs has been, as far as we are aware, authentically reported. It has therefore become necessary that the subject should be thoroughly investigated, in order that the people, by familiarity with the danger and confidence in their understanding of its character, may not be prey of superstitious fears. The panic which now prevails is unfounded in reason, senseless and greatly injurious. We do not allude to the commercial aspects of the question, a matter of small moment compared with the great importance of pork as the kind of meat diet upon which nine-tenths of our agricultural population, North and South, mainly depend. In our view it would be folly to discard this kind of meat from our list of articles of food, when all possibility of injury attending its use may be avoided by the most simple means. Let the people but understand that only one hog in forty-eight contains trichina at all, that only one in three hundred contains them in sufficient numbers to cause considerable danger, and that even in these cases the worms are rendered innocuous by proper smoking, drying or cooking.

EXPRESS FOR MEXICO.—Attention is called to the notice, in our advertising columns, by which the Southern and Texas Express companies agree to receive money and valuable packages, freight and personal baggage, for all points in Mexico, if consigned to some house in Vera Cruz.

The first run will be made by the Southern Star, which leaves for Vera Cruz on Sunday next.

DAMAGED COTTON.—We call particular attention to the sale of twenty-seven bales of cotton, for account of the board of underwriters, by Robinson & Nash, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the foot of Bienville street, on the levee.

CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—A young lady, named Palmer, died in Richmond Sunday night of last week, and the cause of her death was pronounced by a Dr. Coleman to be Asiatic cholera.

CORN.—D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of dealers to the sale of 2000 sacks of corn advertised to be sold by him this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Merchants' Warehouse.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

Local Intelligence.

DANGEROUS RENCOUNTER.—Great excitement was caused in the Custom House and vicinity yesterday by a rencounter between two prominent gentlemen, in which weapons were used, and one of the parties was wounded, but we are happy to learn not dangerously. It appears that Mr. Wright, a member of the Shreveport bar, a gentleman well advanced in years, was in the office of Colonel Burbridge, when General S. G. Burbridge, a brother of the colonel, entered, and an altercation ensued between the general and Mr. Wright, resulting in the former drawing a pistol and firing several shots, three of which hit Mr. Wright, one inflicting a flesh wound in the arm, a second making a slight wound in the side, and the third perforating his clothes. Mr. Wright drew a knife during the rencounter, but inflicted no injury upon his antagonist, whose retreat secured him. We have not heard of any legal steps being taken in the matter, but it is rumored that General Burbridge immediately reported the case to the military authorities, and offered to surrender himself. He has been stationed at Shreveport as a government cotton agent, and the difficulty is understood to have originated at that place, in relation to a cotton transaction.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE HOMICIDE OF LYNCH.—The coroner's jury were engaged yesday in obtaining testimony in relation to the homicide of Michael Lynch, who was stabbed on Sunday night last, and who has since died of his injuries. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from two incised wounds, penetrating the region of the abdomen, and from the evidence adduced, declare that the wounds were inflicted on the deceased about the hour of 9 o'clock, April 15th, near the corner of Love and Poet streets, by a knife, in the hands of one Edward Craigin, aided and abetted by Emile Delsaries, and supposed to have been aided and abetted by John Carney and F. Grillon. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and about 23 years old.

DESPERATE DUEL.—We learn that a desperate duel was fought on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the city, between an ex-Confederate and a Federal officer. The weapons were pistols and, at the first fire, the Federal received the bullet of his antagonist through both lungs, causing a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. The ex-Confederate was shot through both legs, below the knee, the tibia of the right leg being broken. Though serious, his hurts are not dangerous. We believe the quarrel arose from politics. The Federal is a native of France, whilst the ex-Confederate is either a native Frenchman, or a Creole of French extraction, who was an officer in Coppens' Louisiana battalion, and had been publicly complimented by General Lee on the battlefield for his gallantry. It is rumored about town that three more duels were to have been fought yester afternoon, and three more this morning, but we have learned no particulars.

A BOLD FORGER.—On Tuesday last a check for $1799, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Forscall & Spear, was presented at the counter of the Bank of America, where that firm has an account, and was cashed without suspicion. Subsequently it was discovered to be a forgery, and the police being informed of the affair, steps were taken to defeat the skillful counterfeiter. The success of his adventure emboldened him to an unusual degree, and the police were spared a search that, if he had been more prudent, might have been unsuccessful. He yesterday had the temerity to present another check for $1700 at the same bank, with a forgery of the signature of the same firm. He was identified by the teller, and promptly perceiving his danger, sought to escape, but after running a short distance was captured. He gives his name as James Peterson, and is now locked up in the jail of the Second District.

ARREST.—Jas. Williams, 17th New York Infantry, was arrested, charged by Peter Landan with an attempt at highway robbery.

An individual belonging to the 17th United States regulars, who refused to give his name, was arrested, charged with being drunk and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

John Whitly, company F., 17th United States Infantry, was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. He had, when arrested, a musket, side arms, accoutrements, a knapsack and two haversacks.

Jacob Winstine was arrested on Magazine street, charged with insulting, abusing and threatening an officer in the discharge of his duty.

John Hughes, colored, was arrested on Julia street, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Henry Seigler was arrested by virtue of a warrant, charged by Geo. Lewis, colored, with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Jenny Leonard was arrested on Perdido street, charged by Margaret Brody with assault and battery.

Peter Lewis was arrested, charged by C. A. Parker, deputy street commissioner, with violating city ordinance by obstructing the banquette.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—A meeting of the State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood will be held, this evening, in the room of the board of aldermen, City Hall. We anticipate that a most important business will be transacted.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—J. Raul was arraigned, charged with selling gunpowder without a license. He was fined $20.

H. Young, colored, was arraigned, charged by B. R. Torner with insulting and abusing his colored nurse. The case was continued.

John Starrell was arraigned, charged by his father with being unruly and unmanageable. He was committed to the workhouse until his conduct has so far improved as to justify his release.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Charles Morris, Henry Beird and Fred. Bauman were arraigned on a charge of burglary. The first named plead guilty, and the others were acquitted.

The case of Chas. Schindler, charged with burglary, was continued.

A. Calonge, a citizen, and J. Fremont, of the police, were tried on a charge of false imprisonment of Mary Pitzwitch, who was arrested in August last on an allegation of insult and abuse, made before the Recorder of the First District Court. Col. Field appeared in place of the district attorney, for the prosecution, and Mr. Lambert and Judge Conley for the defense.

The case of Pelagie Brown, charged with poisoning Fanny Cuoco, some months since, is fixed for trial this morning.

RECORDER LEPTEN'S COURT.—Mrs. Fitzpatrick was arraigned, charged by Mr. Horn with committing an assault and battery. She gave bail to appear.

Martin Roth, charged by Mr. Horn with assault and battery, entered bail.

Mrs. and Catherine Allden were arraigned, charged by Mrs. Fitzpatrick with assault and battery. Bail required.

Wm. Henderson, charged with being a vagrant and having stolen property in his possession, was sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

Hen. Jones and M. Brophy, charged with assault and battery, were fined $10.

RECORDER AUBIN'S COURT.—Celia Brown, colored, was arraigned, charged by Mrs. Loger with committing an assault on her, and also with insulting and abusing an officer. She was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Anna Barnes was arraigned, charged by R. T. McLaughlin with stealing a silver watch. She was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Randolph Harrison was arraigned, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. He was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Ida Vichney, Johanna Concannon and Julia Pene, the two latter colored, were charged with being drunk; and the usual fine imposed.

John Hughes, colored, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was fined $50 or six months in the workhouse, and weapon confiscated.

Henrietta Fried, colored, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined $20 or ninety days in the workhouse.

John Clement was arraigned, charged with larceny. He was released on paying a fine of $5.

Louis Blank, charged by M. Conway with assault and battery, was fined $2[illegible] or [illegible] days in the workhouse.

W. Molloy, charged by M. O'H[illegible] with assault and battery, was fined $10 or thirty days in the workhouse.

J. Molroy, charged with disturbing the peace, was fined $10 or twenty days in the workhouse.

Arthur Lewis, colored, charged with firing off a revolver on the levee, thereby endangering the lives of citizens, was fined $10 or twenty days in the workhouse.

G. Kent, charged with insulting ladies on Camp street, was fined $10 or ten days in the workhouse.

Michael Brannon and Ben. Taylor, colored, charged with fighting, were fined $4 50 each, or ten days in the workhouse.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—J H Dureaud, Va; W W Queen, Ky; H Strange, Albany, Ga; J B Fermain, W S Handford, N Y; W C Seamen, Phila; G L Anderson, Washington county, Miss; J J Barker, D J Mattison, city; H Winter, B L Ricks, Canton; J Y Dixon, Centerville; W F Sewell, Ky; W H Smith, Memphis; T G Keith, G W West, J W Crumb, Miss; Miss L Holland, La; J Paist, Cincinnati; T E Pender, La; N Grassemayer, N Y; J Gregg, Jackson, J C Ricks, city; Otto Palm, Holly Sp'gs; G Banks, O B Smith, Nashville; J Wood, U S A; C G Moffatt; Mr and three Misses Stones, Iberville; Miss Randolph, J H and L Randolph, Iberville, La; P O Hebert, Iberville; W A Tafflery, L Baugnon, Miss E Tafflery, Miss L Chark, Miss J Baugnon, T M Whitcomb, do; J M Prather, city; Mrs Campbell; C Gayworthy, New York; W Bascome and wife, St. Louis; J A Saylor, str Lady Gay; T P Keith, jr, Crystal Springs; J W Medbury and wife, Milwaukie; J B Walcott, Mass; C Highber, do.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Gen S F Barbridge; Capt M Bell; W Fulhom; Dr E A Zevely, 17th U S I; G H Sanger, do; J C Hammen, U S A; P S Holcomb, do; L W Hewitt; L C Phemmer; G A Finch, St Louis; Miss L Finch, do.

CITY HOTEL—R H Baker, B F Stiles, Selma, Ala; J Chappell, Red River; J D Wills, Greenville, Miss; J A Tomlinson, Baton Rouge; T Thomson, La; J M Templeman; W J Thorpe, Miss; B F Chapman; C B Pratt, Texas; W A Stewart, Avoyelles, La; G W Carter, New York; F M Hammond, Texas; D J Imboden, Texas; M B Trezevant and wife, Memphis; T G Barnett, Magnolia; T B Bishop, W A Gibson, Galveston; J L Howard and wife; R H Harrison, Memphis; C L Jordan, Galveston; J N Cook, Winnsboro, Texas; J Bloom, Miss; J Evittits; G Bernhard, La; J Platte, Point Coupee; S W Henlon, Miss; R T Young, H C Young; H J O'Brien, N Y; H L Gattner, Carrollton, Ky; E E Adams, Ark; C Holmes and wife, T Bostick, Miss; W H Bassett; J E Grace, Texas; Dr J E Nagle, Memphis Bulletin.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—J B Downing, Point Coupee; J H Stanwood, Miss; C D Baker, St Louis; T W Ragland, Ark; S S Cormond, Amite City; J O Fequa, Baton Rouge; J Creery, Pensacola; R E Dams, S R Reardon, Ark; W H Chicester and wife, Madison co; A H Ford, R M Latimer, C C Shackleford, W Prendely, Canton, Miss; R H Boxley, Houston; D W Crebs, Richmond; J P Groom, Hazlehurst; R Shortwell, J C Napier, Jackson; J Compton, A Mazzat and daughter, Corinna, Mex; Rev G P Harris and wife, W J Beaton and wife, Mrs M L Johnstone, Miss Christian; W Beelege, Mt Corahill, Mis; S Donnell, Jackson, Miss; G W Stewart, Madison co, Miss; A Kemper, Little Rock; Mrs Bostick, Canton, Mississippi; R H Greene, V G De L'Isle, city; J G De L'Isle, Va; J B Biggenbotham, Clinton, Louisiana; T Rector, Ark; N D Coleman, La; J W Gillespie, city; J V Richardson, J L Cunningham, St Louis; J A Hamilton and wife, Point Coupee; J W Crum, Miss; T C Hardin, city; R G Baker, Fla; F Neely, Southern Express Company; H L Gettard, Ky; T J O'Brien, N Y; J B Wassen, J Brosi, H T Wright, Cincinnati; B P Greenwood, Southern Express Company; W S Bankin and wife, A A Stewart, Mobile.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—In our shipping list column will be found an announcement of the first class passenger steamer, Southern Star, of the Crescent and [illegible] Line, which is up for Vera Cruz, and will sail next Sunday, the 22d. This is the pioneer ship of the line, with superior accommodations for passengers, and capacity for a limited amount of freight. For passage apply to Messrs. Richard B. Locke & Co., and for freight to R. M. Harrison & Co., 35 Carondelet street, or T. C. Jenkins, No. 12 Carondelet.

See second page for future auction sales

Messrs. Winslow & Phillips, No. 90 Rampart street, between Common and Gravier streets, announce, by card, to be found elsewhere, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business—undertaking and embalming—with promptitude and satisfaction. These gentlemen have been, for a number of years, engaged in this particular avocation in this city, and have on hand a very fine stock of material and a large stable, besides being the owners of one of the neatest and most tastefully gotten up of any of those modern plate glass hearses, which, at their solicitation we inspected yesterday; and in our judgment it reflects credit on its constructors, Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co., a firm celebrated for their work of this particular kind, as well as on the liberality of its proprietors.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—The second night sale of valuable oil paintings, at the Masonic Hall, takes place this evening, under the auspices of Montgomery & Bro., offering again to the public an opportunity of obtaining fine works of art to adorn their homes, as nothing tends to elevate the soul above mundane reflection as the talent exercised on canvass by an artistic touch. The reputation of the Crescent City will be fully verified in its true appreciation of talent. We again refer to some of the master pieces which are to be sold this evening, such as: "Winter Scene;" "View of Holland Market;" "The Duck Hunt," and "The Young Artist," No. 110, by Meyerheim; "Cornfield in Surrey, England," No. 127, and many small cabinets of equal beauty. The doors will be open during the day, for examination, and the ladies are respectfully invited to call and see them.

The Parish of St. Mary.

The following communication appears in the Planter's Banner. It makes one's mouth water to read about the fine oysters and delicious fruits of St. Mary:

Editor of the Planters' Banner—In my last, published in your paper of the 7th April instant, I mentioned some of the inducements that our country offered to capitalists and laborers from abroad. I may now mention a few others: No part of the United States is better adapted to gardening. The writer has often eat good Irish potatoes in May, grown in his garden, and sweet potatoes are grown in abundance; both the ground and common artichokes succeed admirably well; fine orchards may be had with proper care; the very best oranges that I have ever eat were grown in St. Mary, and I have been in Havana, and eat them there; quinces and pears grow well when properly grafted; peaches, also, but the trees do not last long, owing to the flatness and humidity of the soil.

In the southeastern part of St. Mary parish the banana grows very well and produces delicious fruit; and by having a shed for winter, and with care to protect them from the extreme cold weather, pine apples, too, may be grown in abundance; and with proper care and attention the olive tree, it is thought, will grow well, particularly on the islands described in my last. No country produces better oysters, and the fish are abundant, and some of the species delicious. The writer has eaten oysters on the banks in lake Pelltiere, in July, that were excellent; and the largest he ever saw were taken near the Hammock, in the Vermillion bay—and he has seen and eaten the best Chesapeake bay oysters, and those in the New York markets.

At the proper season, along the gulf coast, the redfish may be taken in abundance. The spanish and medium sized are excellent, eaten fresh, and the larger sized may be slightly salted and dried in the sun, and are equal to dried codfish. The excellent and spotted sea trout are also abundant in the summer. The lakes are alive with buffaloes and other fish. The writer, in his younger days, with two others of like age, with a harpoon, killed a medium sized pirogue with buffalo fish in two or three hours, in Lake Palourde.

Your be llest servant. J. M.

April 9, 1866.

A Richmond paper states that Castle Thunder is to be thoroughly repaired, preparatory to being turned into a "grand mercantile amphitheater"—whatever that might be.

The American watch company at Waltham, Mass., employs 700 persons and makes 215 watches per day. Their pay roll is $69,000 per month.

It is proposed in Boston to reduce the wages of printers in that city, commencing May 1st.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In reply to the crowd of soldiers and sailors assembled at the White House, this evening, to pay their respects to the President, President Johnson said:

I confess that in the present posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent on me as chief magistrate of the republic, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. (Applause) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying situations that have occurred since the government came into existence. The nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens that it has the power to restore internal peace, that it has strength enough to put down treachery and treason within its own borders. (Cheers) We have commenced an ordeal and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.)

I feel complimented by the allusion of one present to the fact that in the Senate, in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this ordeal, I raised my hands against treason, treachery and traitors. (Cheers and cries of good.) I stand here to-day, holding to and maintaining the same opinions which I then enunciated. (Cheers.) I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whoever they be, in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here to-day as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve the nation in going through the third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded, driven from the field; but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. (Applause.)

I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then as I do now, that any State has the right of its own will, to separate itself from the other States, and the right to destroy the Union and break up the government; and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers and calumniators have been barking and snapping at my heels. (Cheers.) Why is it they have arrayed themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people? and when I say people I include sailors and soldiers. (Cheers.) Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and falsifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion just ended? Ever at home in bed. (Laughter.) In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation I should assist in putting down the rebellion, did I leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease and distinction—and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers, and cries of "that's so!")

While I was thus exposed, personally and publicly, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. (Cheers and laughter.) But I care not for them. I care not that slander—the foul whelp—that has been turned against me. I care not for all that they may tell you to-day. Although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to drive down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. [Applause.] They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. Verily, they can't do it. Tray, Blanch and sweethearts—little dogs!—come along snapping and snarling; but I heed them not. (Cheers.) The American people—citizens, soldiers and sailors—know that, from my advent into public life to the present moment, I have always stood, unswervingly, the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. (Cheers.) We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through. We denied that States could go out of the Union—we denied the doctrine of secession—and we demonstrated it by the strong arm—yes, the soldiers and sailors, (God bless them!) have demonstrated, by their patriotism and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.)

What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back in obedience to the law and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was to prove the principle that no State had the power to break up the government. It was to put down rebellion. The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? Verily, never. For what have all these lives been sacrificed, and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift its own head above and beyond internal wars, and treason and traitors at home. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So, when the great rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in the rebellion being crushed, the law restored and the Constitution acknowledged in them, they stood in the Union and Constitution a portion of these glorious, bright galaxy of States. In passing through this ordeal, which has been done in them under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of reform; we succeeded before I came here in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception—the relation of representation. I came to Washington, and under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the Presidential Chair. The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, in reconstructing the government, to restore the other States. And how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, district attorneys and marshals, go down and hold your courts. The people need the tribunals of justice to be opened. Was there anything wrong in that the courts were opened?

What else? We looked out and saw that the people there had no mails—they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the postmaster general, let the people have facilities for mails, and let them again begin to understand that we all feel and think we are one people. We looked out again and saw that there was a blockade, that the custom-houses were all closed. We said open the doors of the customhouses and remove the blockade; let the pursuits of peace go on, and it was done. We then traveled on step by step, opening the custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the railroads that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution?—that was not justified by the great necessity of the case, and that has not been clearly consistent with the Constitution, and with the generous spirit of our government? (Cheers.)

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to show the civilized world that we had passed successfully through the trying ordeal of our national existence and proved that our government was popular; a great principle was to be restored which was established in our revolution when our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain. What was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation; they complained of taxation without representation. (Cheers.) One of the great principles laid down by our fathers was that there should be no taxation without representation. How now does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operations of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of the States to all their former relations under the Federal government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation.

When we say admit representation, what do we mean? We simply mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense which was understood at the beginning of the government. The Constitution declares in express terms that the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be judge of the returns of elections, and the qualifications of its own members. It is for each house to settle that question under the Constitution and the solemn sanction of an oath. Can we believe that either house would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who has not been qualified. They have the power, not the houses alone, but each house for itself. The Constitution further dictates that no States shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. All that we have need of, to finish the great work of restoration, is for the two houses, respectively, to decide the question. But some one will say a traitor might come in. The answer to that is that each house must be the judge of it, and if a traitor presents himself I cannot help it. The house will know that he is a traitor (applause), and if he is a traitor can they not kick him out of doors and send him back, saying to the people who sent him: "you must send us a loyal man." (Cheers.) Is there any difficulty about that? ("No." "no," and cheers.) If a traitor presents himself to the other house, cannot that house say to him: "no, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back; we will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative!" (Cheers.) And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better pledge of fidelity to the Constitution and laws?

There is no one learned in the Constitution and laws, who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress, that body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance double sure, and conforms the action of the government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence, I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it, the government will be preserved. While I have been contending against traitors and secession and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here; I think consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with separation. (Cheers.) The one would run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and end in anarchy.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a usurper. Mr. Jefferson tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously than by one. What power has your President to attain, what can he do, what can he originate? Why, he, they say, can exercise the veto power. (Laughter.) What is the veto power. (A voice—to put down the nigger.) Who is your President? (Several voices—Andy Johnson.) Is he not elected by the people? The President is the tribune of the people. In olden times when tribunes were first elected in the Roman republic, the people chose a tribune and placed him at the doors of the Senate so that when that body ventured an oppressive act, he was clothed with the power to say veto, I forbid. Your President now is the tribune of the people. I thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. (Cheers.)

Your President standing here day after day discharging his duty is like a horse on a treadmill, and because he does differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? I think the veto power conservative in its character, and affirm that all that can be done in the veto power is to say when legislation is hasty, unwise and unconstitutional. Stop action; wait till this can be submitted to the people and let them consider whether it is right or wrong. (Applause.) That is all there is in it; hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless. All that he can do is to check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeyance until the people can consider and understand what is being done.

Then, what has been done? I have done what conscience I believed required me to do. (Applause.) So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment and the intelligence of the people, the soldiers and sailors especially. (Cheers.) Then for my life I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life. If you come forward and propose a certain thing your motives are suspected and condemned, and if you withhold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter. So that it is very hard to move one way or the other so far as certain persons are concerned. In the American people is my hope for the salvation of the country. I am with you, soldiers, sailors and citizens. Who has sacrificed or perilled more? Has not my all been put on it—my life, my property—everything sacred and dear to me has been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected or faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the question?

Where is he, in public or private life, who has sacrificed more and who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? And I have done it from the promptings of my own heart. I believe it was right; and with your hearts, your countenances and your encouragement, I shall go through in that line. (Cheers and laughter.) And when you come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see. So as far as you are concerned, wait and see if I don't stand by you, although every other man may falter and fall. (Cheers.) I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who constitute the gallant and brave men, who, in both branches of the service, have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your encouragement, I thank you for your countenance on this occasion; it cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the government. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade, and let us not only inspire confidence at home but respect abroad, by letting the nation reassume its course of greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient, too kind, and all that. If we were all to be put to death or punished and thrown away for one offense, or for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be left? We must reason with each other and understand our